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This volume, though small in bulk, represents a large amount of research. Its information is clearly set forth, and the author has done his work so thoroughly that it will not be necessary for others to glean the field again.

HENRY WILDER FOOTE.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE UNCONSCIOUS. MORTON PRINCE, M.D., LL.D. The Macmillan Co. 1914. Pp. xii, 549. \$2.00.

The Fundamentals of Human Personality Normal and Abnormal is the subtitle of this volume, and it is from it that we obtain an adequate idea of the scope of the book. It is Dr. Prince's opinion that the psychology of the future will seek its facts in the vast reservoir beneath the level of personal consciousness. This is his very deep conviction after many years of experience in the field of abnormal psychology, which has been recently still further strengthened by the remarks of M. Bergson, who says: "To explore the most sacred depths of the unconscious, to labor in what I have just called the subsoil of consciousness—that will be the principal task of psychology in the century which is opening."

Introspective consciousness, the author believes, reveals to us only a small part of our mental life, and, what is more to the point, it is useless to search there for our explanations. Mental phenomena are likened to the iceberg, of which two-thirds is submerged.

The nature of the subconscious is discussed at some length; for although, as Dr. Prince says, the practical value of the methods set forth in the book are in no way influenced by the choice of a particular theory, yet the theoretical importance of the problem justifies the exposition. On page 253 is a classification which is most welcome as giving Dr. Prince's views in a form free from the possibility of misunderstanding. It is regrettable that this section was not placed nearer the beginning. That there is a certain lack of system in the arrangement of the material is probably due to the fact that the book consists of selected lectures, which consider more exhaustively the subject matter of papers appearing at various times in the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*. The subconscious is divided into the coconscious and the unconscious. The coconscious is synonymous with subconscious ideas, that is, ideas not in the field of awareness. They are psychic but not psychological. The unconscious consists of conserved dormant neurograms or neural dispositions and active neurograms or neural processes. These neurograms are the impressions made upon the nervous system, and may or may not appear at

some future time in the field of consciousness. This description differs from that of scientists who deny the existence of the subconscious, in that the latter believe that all ideas not in the field of awareness are neural processes, thus allowing for no subconscious or coconscious *ideas*.

Most of the book is devoted to illustrations from abnormal cases of the functioning of these coconscious and unconscious processes. The results obtained especially through hypnotism, automatic writing, crystal-gazing and psycho-analysis, are given at great length. The facts of the famous case of Miss Beauchamp are frequently quoted.

For the general reader the part dealing with personality is particularly interesting. Here we see with what imperceptibly small steps the normal states shade into the abnormal. It is only in degree that they differ. The important fact for an understanding of thought is the conflict of ideas. If an idea with a sufficiently strong emotional setting is in the subconscious, its effect may be seen in the conscious attitude of the individual. Old memories, dormant for years, are the cause of hysterical outbreaks and are also frequently responsible for peculiarities in the normal mind. The coconscious may conflict so thoroughly with the conscious that a double personality is formed. A crucial proof that the subconscious influences the conscious is the fact that a definite idea implanted in the subconscious during hypnotism will, when the patient regains a normal condition, have the predicted effect. The intelligence of the subconscious processes is also forcibly described. Dr. Prince finds himself in close accord with William McDougal's views as stated in his *Social Psychology*, especially in regard to instincts and sentiments. A sentiment is an idea with a strong emotional setting, which directs the action of the individual from the realm of the subconscious. Mood can be explained as the submerged complex of ideas and emotions which guide our thoughts and our selections. Even the social conscious, the "civic," and the "national," patriotism and public opinion, may be explained by unconscious complexes. "All these mental attitudes may be reduced to common habits of thought and conduct derived from mental experiences common to a given community, and conserved as complexes in the unconscious of the several individuals of the community." We read further: "Common-sense depends upon the fact that in the unconscious lie memories, the origin of which we do not remember."

It is particularly pleasing to note that Dr. Prince disagrees with Freud in regard to suppressed sexual complexes being the sole explanation not only of dreams but of all mental abnormalities. To

quote from page 221: "A dream may be the symbolic expression of almost any thought to which strong emotional tones with their impulsive forces have been linked."

We recognize Dr. Prince at his best in this book. The ease of style and the abundance of illustrations drawn from the author's vast experience make his views readily accessible to all. Those who desire to obtain a clear idea of Dr. Prince's theories of mental life and are interested in the mechanism of thought, both normal and abnormal, will find the book of great value.

HERBERT SIDNEY LANGFELD.

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L'EXCUSE DE NOBLE SEIGNEUR JAKES DE BOURGOGNE, SEIGNEUR DE FALAIS ET DE BREDAM. Par JEAN CALVIN. Réimprimée sur l'unique exemplaire de l'édition de Genève 1548, avec une introduction par Alfred Cartier. Deuxième édition, revue et augmentée. Genève, A. Jullien. 1911. Pp. lxxviii, 54. 7.50 fr.

Known in Latin translation, the original French edition was discovered only a few years ago, and is here given a worthy setting. This defence of a Netherlands nobleman who had accepted the Reformed faith, addressed to the Emperor Charles V, is among the most vigorous expositions that ever came from Calvin's pen. In many ways it deserves to rank with his famous letter to Francis I, prefaced to the *Institutes* or his *Reply to Cardinal Sadoleto*. In no writing does Calvin show himself more a master of the forming French language. The value of the publication is greatly enhanced by the editor's careful biography of Jaques de Bourgogne, tracing not merely the circumstances of the publication of the *Excuse*, but the long friendship of that nobleman with Calvin and their unhappy estrangement in consequence of the dispute between Calvin and Bolsec regarding predestination.

WILLISTON WALKER.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

THE CAMBRIDGE MEDIAEVAL HISTORY. Planned by J. B. Bury, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History. Edited by H. M. GWATKIN, M.A., and J. P. WHITNEY, B.D. Vols. I and II. The Macmillan Co. 1911-13.

A striking defect in the historical writing of England and America in the past century has been the failure to produce good general histories. Save for the *History of All Nations* translated and adapted from the German under the editorship of the late John Henry Wright,